WALLACE PRESS-TIMES

EXPONENT OF THE COEUR D'ALENES—YOUR NEWSPAPER AND YOUR PRINTER

PRICE: FIVE CENTS A COPY. WALLACE, IDAHO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1931. VOL. 35. NO. 286.

Weather

Idaho: Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday with local rains and snows Thursday; normal temperature.

Wallace: Tuesday—maximum 32, minimum 13.

Metal Prices

Copper	10c
Lead, New York	$4.75
East St. Louis	$4.60
Zinc, E. St. Louis	$4.00@$4.05
Antimony	$7.62
Bar Silver	29½c

ASK CONGRESS TO ALLOCATE WORK IN WEST

Party Leaders Endorse Movement to Provide Employment at Puget Sound Navy Yard.

BOISE, Jan. 20. (AP)—While a flood of new legislation was pouring into both houses, the senate took time out to pass a memorial asking the navy department to allocate the Bremerton navy yards the job of reconditioning at least one of the three battleships for which an appropriation has been voted by congress.

The memorial was endorsed by leaders of both parties as a measure to establish employment in the Puget Sound navy yards.

The ships are the Idaho, New Mexico and Mississippi. Both Oregon and Washington legislators are sponsoring similar memorials.

Immigration Problem Troubling.

Renewed efforts to solve the little Lost river irrigation problem came up in the form of a senate bill providing that only those water users who used water the previous year be entitled to vote in the election of water master.

It was a conflict over the question, residents of the project believe, that led to the dynamiting of the home of H. M. Woodes, manager of the project, last winter.

The agriculture committee of the senate introduced a bill virtually annulling the compulsory potato grading and branding law now in effect. The measure proposed that between the first day of July and June next following"—nearly the entire year—potatoes may be packed and shipped in plain bags without being graded. It would continue the provision that only graded potatoes may be shipped in branded bags.

School Bill Introduced.

Senator Evans introduced a bill that two-thirds majority be needed to increase the tax levy in school districts.

Into the house came many judiciary measures to carry out reforms proposed by the judicial council of the state bar association. Among them was a proposal that when a new trial of a civil case is asked on grounds that certain evidence may have been omitted the judge may reopen the case and then hand down his decision on a basis of the complete case.

Would Tie Hands of P. U. C.

BOISE, Jan. 20. (AP)—The right of the public utilities commission to give franchises to any public utility would be wiped out by a bill introduced in the senate today by the committee on mittee. The bill was said to be, in corporations.

It was referred to the printing committee, an attempt to open the field of water, electric railway or gas service to all comers by removing the power of the commission to issue franchises.

It would wipe out sections 2474, 2475 and 2476 of the Idaho compiled statutes. The first section gives the commission authority to grant certificates of convenience and deny it to others. The second prevents counties granting such franchises without the consent of the commission and the third requires the company asking the certificate to file a report of its financial standing.

As explained by Senator Holden, (Dem., Bonneville) member of the corporation committee, the bill would abolish the franchise system, under which the commission is given authority to insure a monopoly to utility companies in return for a power of regulation of the power of the company.

PROHIBITION TEST TO BE HEARD TODAY

All-Day Battle Will be Waged in Supreme Court Over Validity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—An all-day battle will be waged in the supreme court tomorrow around the heads of prohibition —the 18th amendment to the constitution.

The supreme court which up to this time has consistently upheld the amendment will hear arguments supporting and opposing the recent decision of Judge Clark of New Jersey holding it invalid.

The attacking forces claim they have a weapon new to the warfare which has been waging for 11 years and will be able to batter down the bulwarks.

The defending forces with equal confidence declare the battering ram which will be used are not new and defeat will attend the assault.

ANDERSON PROPOSES MODIFICATION PLAN

Five Members of Law Enforcement Commission Favor Procedure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—Here is the gist of the plan for modification of the prohibition amendment proposed by Henry W. Anderson, and recommended for consideration by law enforcement commissioners Kenyon, Loesch, Mackintosh, McCormick and Pound.

"It is proposed that as soon as practicable, by appropriate action of congress and of the states, the eighteenth amendment be modified or revised . . . as follows:

"The congress shall have power to regulate or to prohibit the manufacture, traffic in or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, and the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes.'

Would Bring Conformity.

"This modification would bring the amendment into conformity with the traditional principles of our system of government. By conferring power upon congress it would give to the amendment the necessary flexibility. The power to prohibit should be given to the end that if the proposed modification is adopted the national prohibition act would continue in force thereunder until congress enacted some other plan, thus avoiding any break in the system of control and preventing the restoration of the saloon anywhere in the United States.

"Under the proposed amendment as modified, congress would have full power (1) to remit the matter in whole or in part to the states, or (2) to adopt any system of effective control. Since greater flexibility is one of the outstanding needs of the present system, this modification would be made even if the policy of absolute national prohibition is to be continued.

Recommends Commission.

"That congress should then create a bi-partisan national commission on liquor control, which should have full power under such laws as congress might enact to regulate and control the manufacturing, importation, exportation, transportation in interstate commerce, and also the sale, as and to the extent hereinafter states, of intoxicating liquors of more than one-half of one percentum alcoholic content, for beverage purposes; and to exercise similar regulation and control over alcoholic liquors for other purposes, and of industrial alcohol, and to do all acts necessary to render the system of control of such liquors for beverage purposes effective.

"The powers of the commission as to the regulation and control of the traffic indicated and of the agencies created for the purpose thereof should be fully as complete as those of the interstate commerce commission over railroads and should in every respect be adequate for the purposes of the plan.

Corporation Suggested.

"That congress should create a national corporation for the purposes of the plan, all of the stock of which should be privately owned, or in its discretion a number of such corporations, such as one for each judicial circuit. . . .

"It should be vested with the exclusive right and power (to be exercised under the control and regulations of the national commission) of manufacture, importation, exportation and transportation in interstate commerce, and of sale as and to the extent hereafter stated, of all alcoholic liquors for beverage, as well as for medicinal and sacramental purposes in, within or from the territory of the United States or subject to the jurisdiction there of . . . .

Should Provide Stock.

The financial plan of the corporation, to be fixed in its charter and in operation subject to the control of the commission, should provide for an issue of stock of only one class to be sold at par, to be entitled to cumulative dividends limited to such rate upon the actual capital invested as might be determined by congress, or with its authority by the commission, a rate of not less than five per cent nor more than seven per cent is suggested.

"The corporation should be permitted to retain from its earnings not exceeding two per cent per annum on its invested capital. . . .

"It should be required by law that alcoholic liquors for beverage, medicinal or sacramental purposes of over one-half of one per cent alcoholic content by volume (not including industrial alcohol) might be manufactured, imported, exported, transported in interstate commerce, or sold . . . solely by the national corporation, or its branches. . . . . the commission should have power to prescribe the alcoholic content of the various kinds and grades of liquors.

"All alcoholic liquors so acquired or produced should be promptly placed in bonded warehouses of the corporation. . . .

State Control.

"The corporation should only be allowed to make sales and shipments of such liquors in any state to a corporate agency created by such state, similar in general character to the national corporation, for the purpose of the

(Continued on Page Two)

SENATE TO HAVE NIGHT SESSION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—Fearful of an extra session, senate administration leaders gave notice of a night meeting tomorrow in an effort to get action on the stack of appropriation measures piling up.

The senate heard five hours of talk about Indian conditions today as it sought vainly to pass the interior department supply measure with its $25,000,000 Red Cross appropriation clause.

The house was going ahead with the seventh of these appropriation measures and the war department bill which must be passed before March 4 if an extra session is to be avoided.

JURY TO GET CLARA BOW ACTION TODAY

Lawyers Open Arguments as Taking of Testimony Completed

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20. (AP)—Phantoms of the gay life of Clara Bow, boy friends, liquor and poker paraded before a jury today as the taking of testimony in the trial of Daisy DeBoe came to an end and the counsel launched closing arguments.

Tomorrow afternoon the case is expected to be given the jury, which may send the former secretary of filmdom's dashing red head to the penitentiary or free of the alleged theft of $15,500 from Clara.

David Clark, chief prosecutor, accussed Miss DeBoe of deliberate perjury, while she went everywhere with the actress under the guise of a companion, Clark said she "was in reality a thief stealing from Miss Bow right and left."

He brought forth points in the lives of the two women. Purchases of liquor, gambling debts and other episodes in their lives also were recalled to the jurors as Clark sought to show how Miss DeBoe committed the alleged theft.

Daisy Praises Self.

There was only $30,000 in the Bow trust fund when she took over the financial reins, Miss DeBoe said. When she lost her job last November $227,000 was piling up interest in the bank "because I arranged it so that Clara could not touch it."

Rex Bell and Alfred Mathas had their turns on the stand and succeeded in contradicting each other, a factor which had no ill effect on the good feeling that existed between them at recess. Mathas said Miss Bow gave him a pair of pajamas and a lounging robe and that Daisy paid for it out of her own account. Bell said that Daisy proposed that Clara give to the full extent necessary to render the system of control of such liquors for beverage purposes effective.

"The powers of the commission as to the regulation and control of the traffic indicated and of the agencies created for the purpose thereof should be fully as complete as those of the interstate commerce commission over railroads and should in every respect be adequate for the purposes of the plan.

Corporation Suggested.

"That congress should create a national corporation for the purposes of the plan, all of the stock of which should be privately owned, or in its discretion a number of such corporations, such as one for each judicial circuit. . . .

"It should be vested with the exclusive right and power (to be exercised under the control and regulations of the national commission) of manufacture, importation, exportation and transportation in interstate commerce, and of sale as and to the extent hereafter stated, of all alcoholic liquors for beverage, as well as for medicinal and sacramental purposes in, within or from the territory of the United States or subject to the jurisdiction there of . . . .

Should Provide Stock.

The financial plan of the corporation, to be fixed in its charter and in operation subject to the control of the commission, should provide for an issue of stock of only one class to be sold at par, to be entitled to cumulative dividends limited to such rate upon the actual capital invested as might be determined by congress, or with its authority by the commission, a rate of not less than five per cent nor more than seven per cent is suggested.

"The corporation should be permitted to retain from its earnings not exceeding two per cent per annum on its invested capital. . . .

"It should be required by law that alcoholic liquors for beverage, medicinal or sacramental purposes of over one-half of one per cent alcoholic content by volume (not including industrial alcohol) might be manufactured, imported, exported, transported in interstate commerce, or sold . . . solely by the national corporation, or its branches. . . . . the commission should have power to prescribe the alcoholic content of the various kinds and grades of liquors.

"All alcoholic liquors so acquired or produced should be promptly placed in bonded warehouses of the corporation. . . .

State Control.

"The corporation should only be allowed to make sales and shipments of such liquors in any state to a corporate agency created by such state, similar in general character to the national corporation, for the purpose of the

(Continued on Page Two)

COMMUNISTS AND POLICE IN FIGHT

Officers and Spectators Beaten; Demand Food, Relief.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. (AP)—Police and communists fought again today. It was in the shadow of the city hall where the communists had gone with new requests for a dole.

Some were knocked down, some were arrested. Police were doused with pails of water. There were instances in which officers and inspectors were blackjacked.

An officer punched a newspaper reporter and said: "put that in your paper."

A woman communist attempted to climb to the safety of the Benjamin statue. Police dragged her down. She shouted, "Damn you, cossacks," and tried to bite one of them in the leg.

Several patrolmen isolated in the crowd were set on by communists and severely beaten.

The disorder continued for 20 minutes before mounted officers charged, driving the crowd down Park row where the communists took their stand again. The second fight lasted only a few minutes.

The trouble was precipitated as a result of a new appeal for unemployment relief and action by the city to lighten the load of the jobless. There were about 100 communists.

NEW SENSATION IN CHELAN TRIAL

SPOKANE, Jan. 20. (AP)—A sensation developed today in the liquor conspiracy trial of Sheriff Pete Wheeler of Chelan county and nine others when shorthand notes of an alleged statement made last June by Deputy George Shrevel, were read. Strevel was quoted as having said the arrest of Former Mayor Cornell of Wenatchee three years ago was framed by Sheriff Wheeler.

Cornell was arrested and convicted of possessing narcotics but obtained a new trial on appeal.

Frank Chapman, brother of "Jug" Chapman admitted having bootlegged in Wenatchee and said he paid $35 a month to deputy sheriffs as protection money.

CHARGES OF MRS. DAVIS ARE DENIED

Say Movement for Elimination of State Superintendent's Office Is an Old One.

BOISE, Jan. 20. (AP)—W. D. Vincent, commissioner of education, today denied emphatically there was any "educational machine" as charged by Mrs. Myrtle Davis, state superintendent of public instruction.

He was joined in the denials by J. W. Condie of Preston, president of the Idaho Educational association, both of whom said the movement for abolition of the office of state superintendent of public instruction was started many years ago.

Mrs. Myrtle Davis charged there was a machine operated by C. F. Dienst, Boise, superintendent of schools; John I. Hillman, executive secretary of the Education association and Commissioner Vincent. Then she charged they were the motivating forces behind recommendations of the Education association for abolishment of the office.

Duties to Be Defined.

To end the flurry of charges and denials, the board of education voted today to define the duties of its two executive officers, the commissioner and state superintendent. When the action will be taken and what the line of authority will be has not been announced.

Mrs. Davis recently proposed provisions that would give her supervision over grade and high schools.

In a statement issued in reply to Mrs. Davis' charges, Commissioner Vincent said: "There has been no attempt to abolish the office. Abolition of the office was on the program of the Education association before I was appointed commissioner, before Hillman was made secretary, and before Mr. Dienst came to Idaho. Mrs. Davis pledged her support for abolition of the office more than a year ago. I am surprised and chagrinned at her reversals.

"She is trying to disrupt the present unified system of education developed by the state. The board has never carried this matter to her. She has at all times been the aggressor. She has never asked the board for a definition of her duties."

New System Advocated.

The controversy reechoed in committee meetings where both Mrs. Davis and Vincent have appeared to present various problems of the department.

This afternoon President Condie reiterated his recommendation that the office of superintendent be abolished. He said it was unnecessary office. He advocated a system where all members of the board be appointed by the governor. At present all are appointed except the superintendent, who is exofficio a member.

Representative Pettyrove, of Twin Falls, asked how the system of having all the board appointive could be reconciled with the direct primary system of government with its requirements that the officers be nominated by the people.

Condie did not comment.

CLAIMS COMMISSION FAVORS MODIFICATION

Col. Anderson Says Members as a Whole Are Against System.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 20. (AP)—Col. Henry W. Anderson said tonight that "taken as a whole" the report of the Wickersham law enforcement commission, of which he is a member, "favors modification of the 18th amendment."

"A flat recommendation of that sort is not contained in the general report," he said, "but the full report of the commission includes the individual reports members were permitted to file.

"Examination of these reports shows five favor modification of the amendment while four others favor giving it a further trial and then modifying. The other two favor repeal.

"So, taking the attitude of the commission as shown by all these reports, there is basis for the statement that 'I concur in the recommendation of the report that the 18th amendment be modified as therein stated.'"

SWEAR IN JUDGE

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Jan. 20. (AP)—Judges of the permanent court of international justice were sworn in today, but Frank B. Kellogg, representing the United States was not present. Dr. Antonio Bustamente, of Cuba and Wang Chung-Hui, of China, also were absent.

Conclusions and Recommendations Of Dry Law Report Are Outlined

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—The law enforcement commission summarized its prohibition reports as follows: "Conclusion and recommendations In the report on the enforcement of the prohibition laws of the United States—

"1-4.—The commission is opposed to repeal of the eighteenth amendment, to the restoration in any manner of the legalized saloon, to the federal or state governments as such, going into the liquor business, to the proposal to modify the national prohibition act so as to permit manufacture and sale of light wines or beer.

"5.—The commission is of the opinion that the cooperation of the states is an essential element in the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and the national prohibition act throughout the territory of the United States; that the support of public opinion in the several states is necessary in order to insure such cooperation.

"6.—The commission is of opinion that prior to the enactment of the bureau of prohibition act, 1927, the agencies for enforcement were badly organized and inadequate; that subsequent to that enactment there has been continued improvement in organization and effort for enforcement.

Enforcement Observance Lacking.

"7.—The commission is of opinion that there is yet no adequate observance or enforcement.

"8.—The commission is of opinion that the present organization for enforcement still is inadequate.

"9.—The commission is of opinion that the federal appropriations for enforcement of the eighteenth amendment should be substantially increased and that the vigorous and better organized efforts which have gone on since the bureau of prohibition act, 1927, should be furthered by certain improvements in the statutes and in the organization, personnel, and equipment of enforcement, so as to give to enforcement the greatest practicable efficiency.

"10.—Some of the commission are not convinced that prohibition under the eighteenth amendment is unenforceable and believe that a further trial should be made with the help of the recommended improvements, and that if after such trial effective enforcement is not secured there should be a revision of the amendment. Others of the commission are convinced that it has been demonstrated that prohibition under the eighteenth amendment is unenforceable and that the amendment should be immediately revised, but recognizing that the process of amendment will require some time, they unite in the recommendations of conclusion No. 9 for the improvement of the enforcement agencies.

Agree on Proposed Amendment.

"11.—All the commission agree that if the amendment is revised it should be made to read substantially as follows: Section 1. The congress shall have power to regulate or to prohibit the manufacture, traffic in or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into and the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes.

"12.—The recommendations referred to in conclusion Number 9 are: 1. Removal of the causes of irritation and resentment on the part of the medical profession by: (a) Doing away with the statutory fixing of the amount which may be prescribed and the number of prescriptions; (b) abolition of the requirement of specifying the ailment for which liquor is prescribed upon a blank to go into the public files; (c) leaving as much as possible to regulation rather than fixing details by statute.

"2. Removal of the anomalous provisions in Section 29, national prohibition act, as to cider and fruit juices by making some uniform provision for a fixed alcoholic content. 3. Increase of the number of agents, storekeeper-gaugers, prohibition investigators, and special agents; increase in the personnel of the customs bureau and in the equipment of all enforcement organizations. 4. Enactment of a statute authorizing regulations permitting access to the premises and records of wholesale and retail

(Continued on Page Two)

MUST FILE PLEAS IN COURT FRIDAY

PORTLAND, Jan. 20. (AP)—Pleas to first degree murder indictment must be entered Friday afternoon by Nelson C. Bowles, Portland capitalist, and Irma G. Loucks, his former secretary, Circuit Judge W. A. Ekwall decided today after he had denied a defense motion to quash the indictment.

Bowles and Miss Loucks are charged with the murder of Bowles' wife, who died last November from a knife wound. The defendants said she killed herself.

JOBLESS MEN AND WOMEN RAID STORE

26 Arrested in Oklahoma City; Asked City Manager for Relief.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 20. (AP)—A crowd of men and women, shouting they were hungry and jobless, raided a grocery store near the City hall here today. Twenty-six of the men were arrested.

Scores loitered near the city jail following the arrest but kept well out of range of fire hose lines made ready for use.

The grocery was entered after a delegation of unemployed had demanded of City Manager E. M. Fry that city authorities furnish immediate relief. The raiders disregarded efforts of H. A. Shaw, store manager, to quiet them.

"It is too late to bargain with us," the leaders shouted. Then they raided the shelves.

Police hastily assembled and dispersed the crowd around the store with tear gas. Only those who were trapped in the wrecked store were arrested. Five women were released. Windows were smashed as the demonstrators tried to flee.

FRENCH-ITALIAN TRUCE IS ENDED

ROME, Jan. 20. (AP)—Official sources say that Italy is prepared to build gun for gun with France in naval construction this year since they assert there appears to be little hope for renewing the construction truce which expired last month.

Truce at End.

PARIS, Jan. 20. (AP)—The naval truce between France and Italy has come definitely to an end and both countries are free to engage in whatever warship building they wish.

Tonight announcement that the truce definitely was ended was regarded as significant. France has been ready for parity but wants an additional 150,000 naval tons to offset the projected German fleet and another 100,000 to keep up communications with her distant colonies

RED CROSS BEGINS FEEDING CHILDREN

Cries of Distress Are Heard From States Not Mentioned Before

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—Unusual drought relief measures, including free noon day lunches for all rural school children, were set in motion in Arkansas by the Red Cross today.

A state relief headquarters was organized in Little Rock and state officers and Red Cross workers made a united attack on malnutrition.

Existing school machinery was being used with the cooperation of state and county superintendents.

The national Red Cross, reporting the state-wide project of feeding Arkansas told of a rapidly mounting rate of people looking to Red Cross for food in Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas.

From Ohio, a state which has not been mentioned, came a story of acute distress. A rural principal was said to have telephoned the Red Cross asking how she could keep 135 children from starving.

SEVEN BULLET HOLES IN TEACHER'S BODY

Mystery of Girl's Disappearance Partially Solved Yesterday.

FORT MORGAN, Colo., Jan. 20. (AP)—Mystery of the disappearance of Miss Enid Marriott, Wiggins, Colo., school teacher, was partially solved tonight.

Seven bullet holes were discovered in her body when it was thawed from the tomb of ice in which it was found yesterday in an irrigation canal.

The motive for the murder and the person responsible were still unknown.

Harry E. Moore, northern Colorado road overseer, charged with abduction, was released today on bond of $2000, his preliminary hearing set for January 30.

Charges of abduction pending against Melvin G. McClanahan, Mitchel, Neb., farmer, probably will be dropped.

Evidence against Moore, authorities said, is wholly circumstantial.

"FLU" SPREADS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—Influenza almost doubled last week in 19 states reporting to the public health service. The report showed 2022 cases as compared with 1046 the previous week. A year ago the total was 559 cases in the 19 states. In New York city 1005 cases were reported.

COMMISSION FINDS DRY LAW NEEDS CHANGE

Wickersham Report Is Compromise of Eleven Members; Two Favor Complete Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The long-debated report of the Wickersham commission broadly upholding constitutional prohibition but leaving the door ajar for basic revision was put on the crowded calendar of a divided congress today by President Hoover.

The president agreed with the commission that dry amendment should not be repealed. He disagreed with a suggestion that revision might be the better part of wisdom. He pointed out that all the commission favored large expansion of enforcement and said he hoped congress would consider that.

Demands Referendum.

The arrival of the report on Capitol Hill set off explosions there that promised to be heard in the next election. Senator Borah of Idaho, an advocate of prohibition, said repeal or no repeal of the 18th amendment was the issue and demanded that it be taken to the people.

"I should like to see those opposed to the 18th amendment present their alternatives and let the people choose between them in an ordinary and proper fashion," he said. He reviewed the general recommendation for improvement of the machinery and said:

Does Not Want Appeal.

"The commission by a large majority does not favor the repeal of the 18th amendment as a cure for the inherent abuses of the liquor traffic. I am in accord with this view.

"I do, however, make these objections and therefore must not be understood as recommending the commission's proposed revision of the 18th amendment. My own duty and that of all executive officers is clear—to enforce the law with all the means at our disposal without equivocation or reservation."

Commission Didn't Sign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—The majority of the law enforcement commissioners have found prohibition sufficiently wanting to warrant a change.

Unable to agree unanimously on a specific revision, the Wickersham commission and its eleven members embodied their views in an even dozen conflicting reports. All were laid before congress today by President Hoover.

That of the commission as a whole was a compromise, making no recommendation for repeal or major revision.

Two Favor Repeal.

In the individual conclusions, two two commissioners asked outright repeal. Four others favored modification, two were for a further trial with some form of referendum meanwhile, and the remaining three advocated continued trial with intensified enforcement.

Separately and collectively, the members condemned many of the conditions under the dry laws while at the same time noting its benefits. They declared better observance and enforcement imperative if prohibition is to survive.

With one exception, the whole commission agreed that if the constitution is to be revised, the best way would be to strike out the present absolute banning of liquor and to give congress the responsibility of finding a new solution.

Lozeman Didn't Sign.

The exception was Monte M. Lemann, of Louisiana, who did not sign the main report. He and Newton D. Baker, of Ohio, recommended repeal.

One commissioner, Henry W. Anderson of Virginia, advanced a proposal for government liquor control, somewhat after the method in effect in Sweden. Commissioners Kenyon, Loesch, Mackintosh, McCormick, and Pound recommended consideration of the plan. The endorsements of Kenyon and McCormick were qualified by statements that they favored further trial of the present law.

Besides Anderson, these proposing modification of the eighteenth amendment were Ada L. Comstock, of Massachusetts; Frank J. Loesch, of Illinois, and Roscoe Pound, of Massachusetts.

William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, and Paul J. McCormick, of California, favored further trial with a canvass of public sentiment by referendum or through state conventions.

Stricter Enforcement.

Those who advised going ahead with the present system under stricter enforcement were Chairman George W. Wickersham, of New York; William I. E. Grubs, of Alabama, and Kenneth Mackintosh, from the state of Washington.

The commission as a whole rejected repeal of the eighteenth amendment or restoration of the legalized saloon. It expressed opposition to federal or state governments as such going into the liquor business. It opposed modification of the Volstead act to permit

(Continued on Page Six.)

INDIVIDUAL REPORTS SHOW COMMISSION VIEWS DIFFER

Some Favor Repeal of 18th Amendment; Others for Revision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—Here are the individual views of members of the Wickersham commission:

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson administration:

The full text of Mr. Baker's statement follows:

"In my opinion the eighteenth amendment should be repealed and the whole question of policy and enforcement with regard to intoxicating liquors be remitted to the states.

"If, for practical reasons, immediate repeal be thought unattainable, then submission of the amendment suggested in the report of the commission would test the present sentiment of the country and if the amendment were adopted would accomplish the desirable result of removing an arbitrary and inflexible police regulation from the constitution, where it seems to me it never should have been put, and of giving congress the power to deal with federal legislation on the subject from time to time, to the realities of the situation as they may develop.

Signed General Report.

"I have signed the report of the commission because it is a fair finding of the facts disclosed to us by such evidence as was available, and because it is clear that so long as the constitution and law remain as they are, the recommendations of the report should be carried out to aid the executive, charged with the duty of enforcement.

"The efforts now being made to enforce the law are sincere and intelligent and added and supplemented, as recommended in the report a higher degree of effectiveness will be certain to follow, but in my opinion the problem is insoluble as long as it is permitted to require a nation-wide enforcement of a police regulation, at variance with the settled habits and beliefs of so large a part of our people.

Woman Favors Revision.

Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe college, Cambridge, Mass.

The material which has been brought before the commission has convinced me that adequate enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and the national prohibition act is impossible without the support of a much larger proportion of our population than it now commands. Moreover the conditions which exist today with respect to enforcement and which in my opinion, can be modified only slowly by improvement in administration tend to undermine not only respect for law, but more fundamental conceptions of personal integrity and decency. For these reasons, I am one of the members of the commission who favor an immediate attempt at change. As I still hope that federal regulation of the liquor traffic may be more effective than that of the states, I favor revision of the amendment rather than its repeal."

Wants Further Trial.

William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, judge of the eighth district, United States circuit court of appeals:

Judge Kenyon favored a further trial of the dry laws, and if they were demonstrated a failure, a modification of the eighteenth amendment by placing the power in congress to deal fully with the subject.

"I recognize the feeling of the people on the subject should be respected on repeal of the eighteenth amendment in the manned suggested plan," he said.

The plan for a referendum called for proposal of an amendment to the constitution to repeal the eighteenth amendment and the provisions by congress that it be ratified by state conventions to which delegates would be elected.

Judge Kenyon argued prohibition had never had a fair trial. He enumerated as reasons that enforcement first was in the hands of the treasury "skilled in finance but not in law enforcement." The part politics played before enforcement bureau appointments were put under civil service, and corruption which he said permitted speakeasies to operate and other traffic in liquor.

Public sentiment against the laws had been stimulated, he said, by abuses of search and seizure processes and the entrapment of witnesses. Present methods, he argued, would tend to alleviate some of this irritation.

In giving his views on the plan for government control advanced by Colonel Anderson, Kenyon said it reflected in part the Bratt system of Sweden and was "based in part on paternalism which would be rather odious to citizens of this republic." He urged it be "carefully studied," however, if any change is made.

Favors Continuance.

William I. Grubb, of Birmingham, federal judge of the northern district of Alabama:

"My reasons for thinking prohibition under the amendment is entitled to a further trial are two-fold," he said. "The first is that it is an experiment which has not been completed, and has not yet had a fair trial and the second is that no satisfactory substitute for it has been presented or shown to exist."

He agreed that law enforcement and observance were not adequate or satisfactory and do not warrant its continuance unless a change is probable within a short time.

"Improvement in machinery alone will not accomplish satisfactory enforcement," he said. "It will require also a favorable change in the attitude of the public towards the law. Voluntary observance of a law of this nature is essential. So long as the majority of the people do not observe it, the law is powerless to enforce it."

"So long as improvement continues the experiment cannot be considered completed and and should not be abandoned."

Sees Only Repeal.

Monte Lemann, a prominent New Orleans attorney:

Lemann, who did not sign the report, said he saw no alternative but repeal of the amendment.

But, he added, since he saw no hope of repeal by constitutional methods, "it seems to me to be the duty of congress to make reasonable efforts to enforce it, however grave the doubts as to ultimate success."

He concurred in recommendations for increase of personnel in the various branches of enforcement.

Lemann held also that consistency demanded that fruit juices and cider be put on the same basis as intoxicating liquors and that several other changes should be made with regard to industrial alcohol and medicinal liquor.

He found evils attached to a federal dispensary system and proposed that if a government control experiment were to be made it should be done by individual states rather than the federal government. He said enforcement "is and always has been inadequate" but this enforcement machinery might without disproportionate expense be made adequate to cope with industrial alcohol and smuggling.

Breaking up the operation of stills, the manufacture of home brew, beer and wine, and their distribution, he said, would require "many thousands of enforcement officers."

Says Crime Flourishes.

Frank J. Loesch, prominent Chicago attorney:

Loesch said a "strong reason" he favored immediate steps toward revision was in order to destroy the "murderous, criminal organizations flourishing over the country upon the enormous profits made in bootleg liquor traffic."

The attorney said gangsters had grown audacious because of their long immunity from prosecution and did not hesitate to seek to make bargains with law enforcing officers and even with judges.

"Those organizations of murderers and arch criminals can only be destroyed when their bootleg liquor profits are taken from them," he said. "So long as the eighteenth amendment remains in its present rigid form, the nation, the states, the municipalities, the individual citizen are helpless to get out of reach of their poisonous breaths and slimy tentacles.

"If not soon crushed those criminal organizations may become as they are now seeking to become, super-governments and so beyond the reach of ordinary processes of law."

Wickersham Signs.

George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission and former attorney general:

He said:

"I have signed the report of the commission, although as is probably inevitable with 11 people of different antecedents and temperaments endeavor to agree upon a contentious subject, it is more or less a compromise of varying opinions.

"I cannot believe that an experiment of such far reaching and momentous consequence as this of national prohibition should be abandoned after seven years of such imperfect enforcement and only three years of reorganization and effort to repair the mistakes of the earlier period. The older generation very largely has forgotten and the young never knew the evils of the saloon and the corroding influence upon politics, both local and national, of the organized liquor interests. But the tradition of that rottenness still lingers, even in the minds of the bitterest opponents of the prohibition law, substantially all of whom assert that the licensed saloon must never be restored.

"It is because I see no escape from its return in any of the practicable alternatives to prohibition that I unite with my colleagues in agreement that the eighteenth amendment must not be repealed, and, differing with some of them, I have been forced to conclude that further trial should be made of the enforceability of the eighteenth amendment under the present organization, with the help of the recommended improvements.

"I think that if a proposed amendment to the constitution simply repealing the eighteenth amendment, were to be passed by the requisite majorities in both houses of congress and submitted to the states to be considered by conventions called for the purpose in each state, the delegates to be chosen in an off year and the conventions be held in a year when there is no presidential election, we should have intelligent discussion of the question and a result which would reflect the sober informed and deliberate opinion of the people. Such a procedure might remove the issue from party politics."

Recites Gains Here.

Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard law school since 1916.

He said:

"As I interpret the evidence before us, it established certain definite economic and social gains following national prohibition. But it established quite as clearly that these gains have come from closing saloons rather than from the more ambitious program of complete and immediate universal total abstinence to be enforced concurrently by nation and state. Thus the tasks is to conserve the gains finding out how to eliminate the abuses and results which have developed in the past decade. . . .

". . . while making enforcement as effective as we may, so long as the amendment as it is remains the supreme law of the land, we should be at work to enable the fundamental difficulties to be reached. This, it seems clear, can only be done by a revision of the amendment. It can be done only by so redrawing the amendment, as, on the one hand, to preserve federal control and a checkup on bringing back the saloon anywhere, and, on the other hand, allow the effective control adopted to local conditions in places where as things are at least, it is futile to seek a national enforced general total abstinence.

"Federal control of what had become a nation-wide traffic, and abolition of the saloon are great steps forward which should be maintained.

"It requires an unwarranted lack of faith in American political ingenuity to assume that no such forms of control may be worked out. Mr. Anderson has proposed a well thought out plan, based on study of the systems of liquor control and their operations. His plan deserves careful consideration as the best and most complete which has been brought to our attention. This or some like plan for adopting national control to local conditions may well be the next forward step."

Urges Revision.

Judge Henry W. Anderson, Richmond, Va.

Anderson, in urging revision of the eighteenth amendment to permit government controlled sales of liquor said he regretted he could not concur in the view that the existing system be given a further trial. He said the abolition of the saloon was the greatest step ever taken in this country looking to control of liquor, but that "we are in grave danger of losing all that has been gained."

The Virginian added that the effort to make all the people total abstainers ran counter to fundamental social and economic principles that "are beyond the control of government."

"The fruitless efforts at enforcement are creating public disregard not only for this law, but for all laws," he said. "Public corruption through the purchase of official protection for this illegal traffic is widespread and notorious."

Anderson said that the enormous revenues, "estimated from two to three billion dollars per annum" gave criminals weapons which enabled them not only to continue their business but to organize and develop "other lines of criminal activity to an extent which threatens social and economic security."

The country is growing restive under such conditions, he said, and the situation demands some definite constructive relief.

"Confidence in the integrity and capacity of government is shaken," he said. "It is no time for tampering with this problem. A definite solution is demanded."

Says Progress Made.

Kenneth Mackintosh, former chief justice of the state of Washington, He said:

"It is not to wondered at that failure marked the first years of the efforts to enforce the eighteenth amendment by inefficient and violent means, with an inexperienced personnel suffering from political and other interference and by attempting to exceed the scope of practical federal authority.

"Since the introduction of civil service and especially since the transfer of enforcement to the department of justice and the placing of it under the direction of intelligent and earnest officials, substantial progress has been made in some respects.

"And while the majority of this commission thinks that even with further increase and raising standards in personnel and added equipment reasonable satisfactory enforcement can not be attained in view of the opposition thereto in the populous centers of the country and that the eighteenth amendment therefore cannot become nationally effective, yet those holding this view recognize that some time may elapse before any revision of the amendment can take place and agree that during such time every effort should be made to secure such enforcement as is possible.

". . . If a general public sentiment can be aroused throughout the nation for prohibition the law can be enforced as well as any other police law. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and sneered for. But if unattainable, nullification can not be tolerated, if we are to continue to have constitutional government. Such a condition means not government but chaos.

May Need Flexibility.

"If such further effort is not productive of reasonable enforcement and observance and private and state cooperation, the revision of the eighteenth amendment should take the form of making it more flexible so there can rest in the congress the power to meet changing conditions and differing situations in different localities.

". . . the bartender has given place to the bootlegger and the latter with more cunning and cash than the former had must not be allowed to succeed by reason of society confining itself to but one inflexible way to thwart him. If the constitution made it possible to deprive the bootlegger of his profits to promote the doctrine of temperance the possibility for nation-wide prohibition would be rendered a reasonable actuality.

"Mr. Anderson has presented in his statement a plan for control under the proposed revision of the amendment, which is the result of careful and scientific thought and seems to meet the necessities of the situation more adequately than any other that has been so far suggested. . . "

"Though the eighteenth amendment has not produced all that some may have dreamed it might, yet the fact should not be overlooked that it has marked a long step forward. It is now to take the next step in the same direction. To stand still now would mean final loss of all that has so far been gained."

Saloon Abolished.

Judge Paul McCormick, Los Angeles.

He said:

"The outstanding achievement of the eighteenth amendment has been the abolition of the legalized open saloon in the United States. Social and economic benefits to the people have resulted and it is this proven gain in our social organization that has justified the experiments of national prohibition.

"I am unable to find that there has been any further general moral improvement shown. It has been so clearly established that contemporaneously with national prohibition there has been developed such a widespread spirit of lawlessness, hypocrisy and unprecedented disrespect for authority that in fairness and candor it must be stated that in the final analysis of conditions now, no other national moral improvement can be credited to prohibition. Nevertheless the gain should not be jeopardized until it has been demonstrated after the fairest possible trial, that the experiment is completed and has proven to be a failure.

"The evidence has raised the doubt in my mind as to whether the enforceability of this law has been conclusively determined."

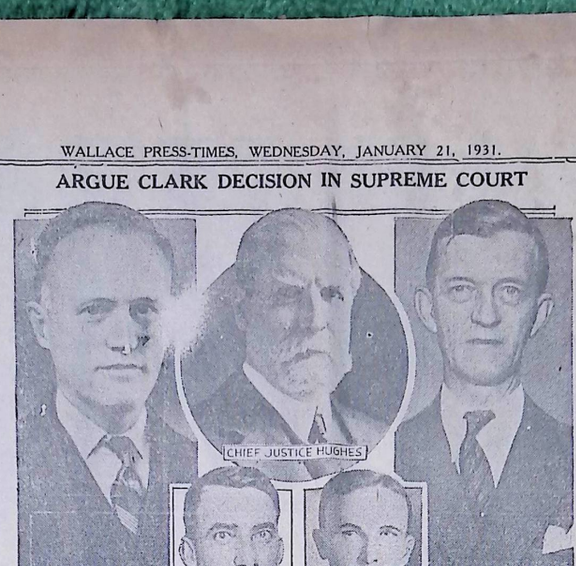
Likes Anderson Plan.

". . . my study of the systems of liquor control in other countries and of plans submitted to the commission to supplement present conditions in the United States leaves me in doubt as to whether any of them would be adaptable to our diversified, populous and extensive nation of heterogeneous aspect of its people. The plan developed by Mr. Anderson and presented in his statement seems to me to be the best, and after further trial prohibition is not enforceable I should favor serious consideration of this system. I believe that the experience in one of the states of the dispensary system has demonstrated the insufficiency of such a solution as a national institution.

"Absolute repeal is unwise. It would in my opinion reopen the saloon. This would be a backward step that I hope will never be taken by the United States. The open saloon is the greatest enemy of temperance and has been a chief cause of much political corruption throughout the country in the past. These conditions should never be revived.

". . . it is my belief that a solution of this vexatious problem would be accelerated by ascertaining the majority sentiment of our citizenry upon the desireability of prohibition as a national policy. The public attitude has never been directly expressed through legal processes. It could be learned by direct submission of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment through state conventions and under article V of the constitution. I favor and recommend such an action. The submission processes should be arranged and timed so as to avoid confusing the prohibition question with the party of other issues or campaigns."

ARGUE CLARK DECISION IN SUPREME COURT



Associated Press Photo.

When the decision of Federal Judge William Clark holding the eighteenth amendment invalid comes before the United States Supreme Court January 21, Solicitor General Thomas Thacher will present argument for the government. Frederic Pearse is one of the counsels upholding the decision which was given in the case of William Sprague.

BIG CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Rowland and sons, Dale and Delbert, of Kellogg, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Smoot of the Sunshine Sunday afternoon.

Glenn Matlock, Rex Woods and Charles Doncetti were Wallace visitors Sunday.

Miss Mona Swift of Kingston, who has been visiting at the R. E. Dunsmore home at Shont, returned home Monday morning.

Sydney Lowden and Dora Duffy of Wallace spent the week-end at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lowden, of the Sunshine.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schaller of the Crescent camp visited friends in Kellogg Sunday evening.

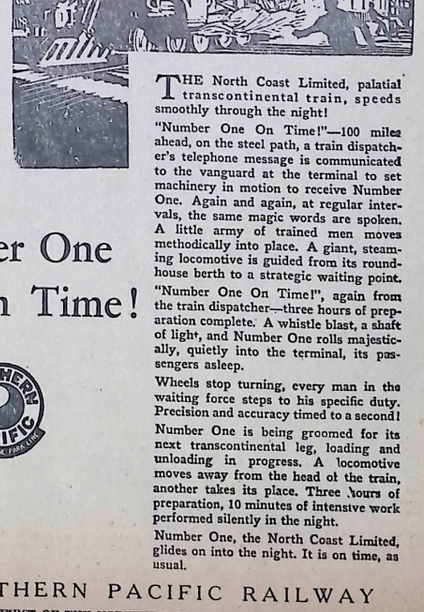
Mr. and Mrs. Dea Barnhart motored to Pine Creek Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dunsmore, Miss Mona Swift, Miss Edith Dunsmore and Charles Bush attended the dancing party at Page Friday night.

The history of Virginia is to be put in moving pictures for use in the schools.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS — Freckles Is Worried — By Blosser

FARBAR, STRIKING OUT ALONE FROM BINKLEY'S CAMP IN THE MOUNTAINS, REACHES THE MAIN LINE OF THE BIG SPECIAL BEFORE THE TRAIN IS DUE TO PASS BY.
WHILE BACK IN SHADYSIDE....
POP ALWAYS SENDS ME OUT TO BUY A PAPER WHEN THEY COME DOWN OUR STREET HOLLERING EXTRA !!
EXTREE
DAILY SC
BOLD LIMITE HOLD UP
Seattle, Jan 16—Staging one of the boldest train robberies in years a lone bandit held up the Big Specials crack train in the Cans Pass. After taking valuables from directs en
GEE! THAT'S RIGHT OUT NEAR WHERE OSCAR'S UNCLE CLEMS RANCH IS.... I DON'T SEE HOW ONE MAN CAN STOP AND HOLD UP ONE OF THOSE BIG TRAINS.... I WONDER WHO THE ROBBER WAS ? BOY!!
IT SAYS HERE THAT HE FLAGGED THE TRAIN AND, AFTER ROBBING PASSENGERS, FORCED THE ENGINEER, AT THE POINT OF A GUN, TO TAKE HIM INTO THE NEXT CITY...
DO YOU SUPPOSE IT COULD HAVE BEEN FARBAR OR BINKLEY, POP..... DO YOU ?
OH, I DON'T THINK SO..... FROM WHAT RILEY TOLD ME, THOSE TWO ARE ALL WASHED UP.....
BOLD LIMITED HOLD UP
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. (C) 1931 BY NEA SERVICE, INC.



Number One On Time!

THE North Coast Limited, palatial transcontinental train, speeds smoothly through the night!

"Number One On Time!"—100 miles ahead, on the steel path, a train dispatcher's telephone message is communicated to the vanguard at the terminal to set machinery in motion to receive Number One. Again and again, at regular intervals, the same magic words are spoken. A little army of trained men moves methodically into place. A giant, steaming locomotive is guided from its roundhouse berth to a strategic waiting point.

"Number One On Time!", again from the train dispatcher—three hours of preparation complete. A whistle blast, a shaft of light, and Number One rolls majestically, quietly into the terminal, its passengers asleep.

Wheels stop turning, every man in the waiting force steps to his specific duty. Precision and accuracy timed to a second!

Number One is being groomed for its next transcontinental leg, loading and unloading in progress. A locomotive moves away from the head of the train, another takes its place. Three hours of preparation, 10 minutes of intensive work performed silently in the night.

Number One, the North Coast Limited, glides on into the night. It is on time, as usual.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
FIRST OF THE NORTHERN TRANSCONTINENTALS

MINERS INVADE ST. MARIES, HARRISON

Wallace Trip to River District Headlines Southern Division Basketball Activity; Mullan, Kellogg to Play.

With interest in the southern division, Panhandle conference basketball race at fever pitch because of the many upsets in last week's games, every team in the southern division with the exception of Plummer, will swing into action this week end, striving to plant its school's colors on top.

Headlining the hoop dish for the week-end will be the invasion of the Wallace Miners into the river district when the Red and Black quintet, now resting in third place, will tangle with the fourth-place Harrison team Friday night and the conference-leading St. Maries Lumberjacks Saturday night.

Mullan-Kellogg Play.

Other games will find Mullan and Kellogg meeting in a traditional contest on the Kellogg court and Kingston and Burke tangling at Kingston Friday night. Plummer has no conference tilts scheduled until January 20 when the down-river team engages the Kingston Pirates on Kingston's court.

The dope bucket was kicked all over the lot last week and as a result the race for second, third and fourth places in the conference was muddled. The week-end found St. Maries sitting serenely at the top of the heap with two victories over Harrison, one win each over Plummer and Mullan and no defeats.

Wallace defeated Mullan Friday night after taking a setback at the hands of the Kellogg Wildcats the week previous and the following evening the Morning city quintet surprised local cage fans by tipping over the highly-touted Harrison team, which on the previous night had trampled all over Kellogg.

The chances of the Miners to win one or both games on the river district invasion are somewhat dubious, but close followers of the conference predict the Miners will emerge at the long end of the count against Harrison and stand a good chance of marking the first defeat of the season against St. Maries.

Coach Mel Ingram's rejuvenated team clicked almost to perfection against the Morning city team Friday and Wallace followers believe the players have "found themselves."

Ingram will probably take a squad of eight players on the trip and will leave Wallace Friday morning by train for Harrison.

FIVE VALLEY LEAGUE TILTS ARE SCHEDULED

Five games, two in Wallace, two in Kellogg and one in Rose Lake, are scheduled for the Coeur d'Alene Valley basketball league Wednesday evening.

Headlining the week's program will be the Morning Mine-Twin City contest at Kellogg which will bring together two undefeated teams. The game will be called at 8 p. m. and will be followed by a game between the Mullan Drug and Kellogg Eagles.

The Wallace Eagles, the only other undefeated team in the circuit, will meet the Wallace Firemen here at 7 o'clock in what promises to be a walk-away for the Eagles. The Seeber Motors of Kellogg and the Hercules Mill of Wallace will provide the other end of the doubleheader.

Rose Lake will be at home to the Big Macs of Kellogg in a game that is scheduled to get under way at 7:30 o'clock.

BASEBALL DRAFT TROUBLE SETTLED

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. (AP)—Baseball's major internal problem, the universal draft question, has been settled by the unconditional surrender of the minor leagues.

Bereft of the support of its two class AA brethern, the American association and the Pacific Coast league, the International league today announced its capitulation to the majors' demand.

Thus all fife of the so-called non-draft leagues agreed to accept the universal draft by which the majors gain the right to draft any player at a fixed price.

Relations Restored.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20. (AP)—Harry A. Williams, president of the Pacific Coast league, said tonight he received telegrams from E. S. Barnard, head of the American league, and John A. Heydler, president of the National league, saying that players' relations had been restored.

Relations between the majors and the coast loop were broken when the class AA circuit declined to accept the universal draft proposal.

COUGARS DEFEAT BEAVERS, 44 TO 30

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 20. (AP)—Washington State college evened its two-game basketball series with Oregon State here tonight, defeating the Beavers 44 to 30. The victory placed the two teams in a tie for second place in the northern division of the Pacific Coast conference.

Oregon State started with a rush and ran the scores to 11 to 1 in a few minutes. Then Lewis, Beaver center, was taken out and the Cougars clawed their way through the Beaver defense. They tied at 18 all at the half.

Although Lewis was sent back into the game at half time, the Cougars' brand of ball was too much for the Beavers.

Gordon, Cougar center, was high scorer, with 16 points.

HANSEN DEFEATS INDIAN CHIEFTAN

SPOKANE, Jan. 20. (AP)—Charley Hansen, Swedish heavyweight wrestler, defeated Chief McGuire of New Orleans in the main event of a show staged before a packed auditorium tonight.

After going four rounds without a fall, Hansen pinned the Indian to the mat in the fifth and sixth rounds.

In preliminaries Harry Denetral and Eddie Worth drew, as did Harold Thomas and Harvey Smith.

LOMSKI BEATS BELANGER

Aberdeen Assassin Gains 10-Round Decision Over Canadian In Portland Auditorium.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 20. (AP)—Leo Lomski, Aberdeen light heavyweight, smashed his way to a 10-round decision over Charley Belanger, Winnipeg, in a main event fight here tonight.

It was the fiercest battle of the five the two have fought here. Lomski has won three decisions, Belanger two.

Lomski drove into Belanger in the opening round with a two-handed attack that swept the Canadian battler around the ring. He continued his drive in the second and third and the best Belanger could do was to throw him off balance occasionally.

In the fourth round Belanger came to life and cuffed Lomski with both hands. Through the next three rounds he had the better then Lomski started swinging a left at Belanger's jaw. In the final round he swarmed all over the Canadian with lefts and rights.

Lomski weighed 179, Belanger 178.

STADIUM OBJECTS TO FIGHT PLANS

CHICAGO, Jan. 20. (AP)—Directors of the Chicago Stadium corporation made moves today to block the efforts of the Madison Square Garden corporation of Illinois to promote the Max Schmeling - Young Stribling heavyweight championship battle in Chicago.

The directors, led by Sidney N. Strotz, president of the Stadium corporation, appeared before the state athletic commission to present their case.

Guy Peters, attorney representing the stadium, set forth the belief the commission was favoring the New York organization in its attempt to bring the fight here. Any attempt to promote by Madison Square Garden would be met by legal action, he said.

George Getz, a member of the commission, said neither he nor other members of the commission had displayed any favoritism towards the New York organization but that if the Chicago stadium failed to land the match he would encourage the Madison interests to bring the fight to Chicago. At present no application has been made for approval to stage a Schmeling-Stribling fight.

CARTER MEETS DOLAN.

SEATTLE, Jan. 20. (AP)—After dropping a close decision to Tony Portillo two weeks ago, Wildcat Carter, former Everett negro, now of Seattle, will make another step in his comeback campaign when he meets Mickey Dolan, Portland junior welterweight, in a six-round main event here tomorrow night.

RELEASE SEWELL

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.(AP)—Joe Sewell, who came up from the minor leagues to help the Cleveland Indians win a world's championship in 1920, was given his unconditional release today after 15 other major league clubs waived on his services.

LEWIS TO ENGLAND

BERLIN, Jan. 20. (AP)—Sinclair Lewis, American novelist and Nobel prize winner, will leave here next week for England to remain there possibly a month or longer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Wallace, Idaho

Capital—$100,000
Surplus— 50,000

OFFICERS:

M. J. FLOHR, President
JAMES F. McCARTHY
Vice President
J. W. WIMER, Cashier
CHARLES KEATING
Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:

JAMES F. McCARTHY
JOHN C. WHITE
ALFRED PAGE
WALTER H. HANSON
J. W. WIMER
M. J. FLOHR
C. W. NEWTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

PROVIDE BOXERS' 'RESTING PLACE'

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. (AP)—The New York athletic commission today provided for a resting place for those who are either pushed or fall out of a ring by decreeing the rings over which they have jurisdiction must extend 3½ feet beyond the ropes.

The new rule grew out of the circumstances surrounding the "battle of the short count" between Tom Heeney and Max Baer in Madison Garden last Friday. Heeney was pushed out of the ring by Baer, helped back in by the referee, Jack Dempsey, and then declared out by the knockdown timekeeper while Dempsey was tolling eight in his ear.

Dempsey was told he could have waived the boxers back together if he had wished as the referee has supreme power, but that he should have disqualified Heeney when his second pulled him back through the ropes.

REPORT AFFECTS STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. (AP)—The Wickersham report caught the stock market on the ride today and what speculative interpretation was placed on it, if any, was apparently bullish.

While the market was primarily influenced by short covering resulting from failure of bearish markets to achieve any marked success, Wall street had been crying about for advance information in the hope of finding something bullish in it.

At least one issue seemed to gain from the report. National Distilleries Products, which had moved narrowly for several weeks, shot up $3.62 a share.

CALIFORNIA AGAIN TO SEE POLO OF ARGENTINE TEAM

BUENOS AIRES. (AP) — Another Argentine polo team has gone to California for the winter season.

The team is known as El Pampero. Unlike the Santa Paula team, an established combination which carried off Pacific Coast honors last year, El Pampero is a group of players from various clubs.

Juan J. Raynal, No. 2 of the Santa Paula team, also leads the new invaders. The rest of the team consists of Daniel Kearney of the Santa Ines club, Luis J. Duggan of Hurlingham, Diego Cavanagh of Venado Tuerto and Juan J. Benitz of Los Almendros. The team has a rating of 22 goals.

WOMAN IS FINED.

Pleading guilty to a disorderly conduct charge Bertha Jackson, operator of a cafe, was fined $10 and costs and given a five day suspended jail sentence by Judge L. L. Leighty in police court Tuesday.

DISMISS CHARGES.

Charges of issuing bad checks against James Bottinelli, Kellogg, were dismissed in probate court Tuesday afternoon by Judge Paul Batzle when a settlement was made out of court.

W. O. M. L. MEETING.

Mrs. Anna Julin was awarded the attendance prize at the meeting of the Women of Mooseheart Legion Tuesday night in the Moose hall. Other prizes were won by Mrs. Dick Morris and Mrs. Zoe Clem.

BISHOP'S SON WED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—David P. Cannon, son of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., was married last night to Miss Margaret Lee Fultz of Washington.

PAGE

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dobbins were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Leonard Johnson Sunday evening.

Otto Meier was a Wallace visitor Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. E. C. Walker attended a committee meeting of the Women of Mooseheart Legion at the home of Mrs. R. I. Short in Kellogg Monday evening.

James W. McCabe and Mr. L. W. Wilson were business visitors in Wallace Monday.

Carl Woolman of Ephrata, Wash., arrived in Page Saturday and is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Meier and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich Holland and their guest, Miss Bertha Rabbi, were Wallace visitors Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Arthur Adams, Mrs. W. B. Frazee, Mrs. E. C. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Demaree were Kellogg business visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Doak and Frank Yoho spent Sunday visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Davies in Smeltervile.

W. B. A. TO MEET.

The Women's Benefit association will meet in the Moose hall at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening There will be a short business session and a meeting of the Sunshine circle. Cards will be played and lunch will be served.

POSTPONE CLUB MEETING

Out of respect to the memory of H. H. Miller the annual birthday party of the Wallace Study club, which was to have been held Wednesday afternoon, has been postponed until January 28, it was announced Tuesday afternoon.

TO PARTICIPATE IN DEDICATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—President Hoover will participate in the long deferred dedication of the Harding memorial in Marion, Ohio, after June 1.

Senator Joseph Freylinghuysen of New Jersey, president of the memorial commission, today formally invited the president to attend the ceremonies and Mr. Hoover accepted.

Several months ago doubt arose whether Mr. Hoover would participate in the ceremonies.

Mr. Hoover made it known last month he would participate if the formal invitation were extended. An official of the committee then said the president had been invited and it was doubtful for a time if the invitation would be renewed. Calvin Coolidge also will be invited to participate in the ceremony.

BISHOP CANNON ON TRIAL SOON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr., will face charges before a board of elders of the Methodist Episcopal church, South within the next three weeks.

It was learned here tonight a committee of 12 elders to act as a trial board had been arranged and the bishop would be brought before it at Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal church South within three weeks.

The elders will decide whether the charges warrant submitting the case to the next general conference of the church.

The exact nature of the accusation never was made public. It was understood they related to his activity in the stock market and in the last presidential campaign.

SON TO RUNNIONS.

Mr. and Mrs. LaVerne Runnion, Lewiston, Idaho, are the parents of a 7-pound son, born in Lewiston January 12, according to word received here by friends. Mr. Runnion, a graduate of the Wallace high school, is well known throughout the Coeur d'Alene district. Mr. Runnion is shipping clerk at the Weyerhouser mill in Lewiston.

The ancestral home of Frances Willard, famous women's leader, at Janesville, Wis., is now a poultry ranch.

WILLARD
STORAGE BATTERIES
Auto Supply Co.
511 Pine St. Phone 444

For Short Term Loans See
F. S. SCOBEE, Pres.
The Interstate Finance and Loan Company, Inc.
608 Cedar St. Wallace

MICHAELS
SUCCESSOR TO O. K. CLOTHIER
Wallace Clothiers
SINCE 1890

RICE'S FINE BREAD
Made With Milk
At All Leading Grocers

"INSANITARY METHODS In Cigar Making Are Indecent"

Says

CARL T. POMEROY C. P. H.

Health Officer, Montclair, New Jersey

TOWN OF MONTCLAIR
NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CARL T. POMEROY, C. P. H.
HEALTH OFFICER

June 10th, 1930

American Cigar Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

As a public health officer, I cannot help but recognize the fact that your campaign to eliminate the evils resulting from promiscuous spitting and the spit-tipping method of cigar making is commendable and in line with the health work done by my own department.

I see that you call it a "Crusade of Decency". Certainly insanitary methods in cigar making are indecent. An advertising campaign like yours, which exposes such indecency and points the way to the cleansing of your industry, deserves the support of my department.

While I express no preference for your cigar over any other, I am pleased to inform you that I do endorse your campaign to show the public the advantages of avoiding insanitary practices. You are free to publish that fact or, if you wish, to publish this letter over my signature.

Very truly yours,
Carl T. Pomeroy

...one of 56 health officials from 56 different points approving Cremo's crusade against spit or spit-tipping.

Every smoker, every wife whose husband smokes cigars, should read Health Officer Pomeroy's letter.

"Who are the friends of 'Spit'?"

YOU MAY WELL ASK THIS QUESTION WHEN 56 IMPORTANT HEALTH OFFICIALS HAVE WRITTEN SO STRONGLY AGAINST THE EVILS OF SPIT OR SPIT-TIPPING.

Health Officer Pomeroy writes: "...your campaign to eliminate... the spit-tipping method of cigar making is commendable."

The war against spit is a crusade of decency. Join it... Smoke Certified Cremo—a really wonderful smoke—mild—mellow—nut-sweet! Every leaf entering the clean, sunny Cremo factories is scientifically treated by methods recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In this period of cold weather and cracked lips, above all insist on a cigar—free of the spit germ.

Certified
Cremo
... THE GOOD 5¢ CIGAR THAT AMERICA NEEDED

©1931 American Cigar Co.